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Trump's Silver Bullet: The End of Britain's Financial Empire! With E M Burlingame

The Struggle for Monetary Sovereignty

The current global financial landscape is defined by a complex struggle for state sovereignty. True sovereignty requires a state to possess two primary powers: the legal use of violence within its borders and the absolute control of its treasury or exchequer. Since the Bretton Woods Agreement and the formal end of the gold standard in 1971, the United States has largely lacked control over its own monetary system.

For decades, the U.S. dollar was suborned by the "Eurodollar" system—a network where non-U.S. banks, particularly in the City of London, could issue debt in dollars. This meant that the U.S. could not independently determine its own interest rates or manage its business cycles; instead, these were dictated by LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) and the economic needs of European and British institutions. This arrangement essentially forced the American middle class to fund the expansive welfare states of Europe through the constant provision of dollar-backed labor and productivity.

The End of the LIBOR Era and the Rise of SOFR

A critical shift occurred under the leadership of Federal Reserve Chairman Jay Powell with the implementation of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). By moving away from the London-based LIBOR, the United States has regained the ability to control interest rates regionally and nationally. Higher SOFR rates in the U.S. compared to the UK and Europe are currently draining

"unearned liquidity" and "artificial dollars" from the offshore Eurodollar system as capital seeks higher returns.

This transition is essential because the current system is burdened by trillions of dollars in debt that is rolled over continuously. This "rollover" culture, which dates back to the Dutch and British East India Companies, allows entities to pay off old debts with new, larger ones, creating a cycle of increasing obligations that must eventually be reset to base fundamentals.

The Burden of the Administrative State

The current economic model in the West has led to an unsustainable "administrative overhead". In the United Kingdom, for example, the number of civil servants has ballooned to 550,000—significantly more per capita than in 1900 at the height of the Empire. When administrative costs exceed the value of the enterprise, the bureaucracy becomes a burden rather than an asset.

This has resulted in what can be described as a "fascist" administrative state, following the 1932 model of Mussolini, where government, corporate, and financial sectors merge into a single central entity. Without real product innovation or services, these bureaucracies justify their existence through increased payrolls and budgets, propped up by fiat currency printing. This system is effectively "killing the host" by stifling productivity and wealth creation.

The Role of Precious Metals in the Global Economic Reset

To break the existing dollar-based monetary system and address systemic debt, the dollar must be devalued. While interest rates should naturally rise to between 10% and 20% to reset the economy, doing so abruptly would cause an all-out global collapse. Instead, a managed revaluation of gold and silver serves as a strategy to flush out the system.

For several years, "smart money," high-net-worth individuals, and nations like China, Russia, and India have been accumulating physical commodities rather than paper contracts. These entities are preparing for a "commodity super cycle" where the appreciation of metals will offset losses in fiat-based assets like commercial real estate. While the U.S. system has historically been gold-based, silver holds a unique position in the global financial architecture.

Silver: The Weak Point of the British Financial Empire

Silver is the fundamental base of the British, Chinese, and Persian financial systems. The City of London's power is built upon ancient ledgers and "historical accounts" that trace back centuries to the colonial era, many of which are priced in silver (Sterling).

By targeting silver, the U.S. and its allies can force the "old banks" of the British Empire to settle their obligations. If the price of silver rises significantly, these institutions may lack the physical metal to deliver on their contracts, forcing them to liquidate other assets at fire-sale prices. This process exposes the hidden connections and obligations within the British financial system and represents a non-kinetic way to dismantle an extractive economic model that has persisted for over 300 years.

China's Economic Sovereignty and the Global Shift

China has successfully utilized a political-economic system for over 300 years to protect its interests. Under the leadership of Xi Jinping, China moved to remove the "British Praetorian" influence from its borders to ensure the nation did not become a "host" for Western extractive finance. By avoiding dependency on the IMF and World Bank, China prevented the Yuan from being drained by the global reserve system, thereby protecting its own middle class.

Conclusion

The movement in silver prices is more than a market fluctuation; it is a sign of a structural reset intended to end a centuries-old model of financial extraction. This transition aims to return the global economy to base fundamentals while avoiding the catastrophic consequences of kinetic warfare or total economic collapse.

To understand this shift, one might consider a homeowner who has lived for years under an exploitative mortgage managed by a distant, unaccountable bank. The current economic reset is akin to the homeowner finally finding the original, overlooked deed to the property and using its specific terms to reclaim their home and end the cycle of predatory debt.